

## The Commercial Policy of the South.

That South Carolina will arm, and take action for her safety and independence, in the event of Lincoln's election, is as certain as his election is certain. There can now, also, be no doubt that five or six other Cotton States, will hold meetings of their Legislatures and call into the form of Conventions the Sovereignty of their people respectively, simultaneous with her Legislature and her proposed Convention. That a Confederacy of at least the Cotton States will be formed in three or four months after this "OVERT ACT" of Northern Sectional Abolition domination, is as certain as the North thus seizes the reins of control in the present Union, for plunder, for power and for the destruction of Southern institutions. In South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas, the note of preparation is deep and earnest, and its low muttering will soon swell into the ringing sound of the trumpet's blast.

In view of these events, on the very merits of the policy, what should be the commercial action of the South? At present, in the matter of Cotton, she furnishes the North with the raw material, and also with the money to buy it. Ordinarily, our commission merchants send Cotton to Northern manufacturers, and draw against it at sixty days, and our banks buy the drafts, and thus furnish the means to pay the planters or factors. The manufacturer converts the cotton into cloth, puts the latter on the markets at once, and sells it, and gets his money and his profit, before he has paid for the raw material. And he makes more out of it than the planter. This course of business puts the whole body of Southern domestic exchange, yes of *Southern credit*, in a state of dependency in the value and for liquidation, on the condition of Northern cities, trade and finance. So, also, as to the exchange and credits on cotton shipped to Europe. Our foreign exchange cannot under our present system of business, be disposed of except in New York at its rates (rates affected by the condition of every branch of Northern trade,) and at this very time the South is losing on this exchange, at the rate of one and a half per cent. on the entire value of the cotton sent to Europe.

We could show that this system and dependency result directly from our paper money and banking system. In the market of the world cotton is cash and cash is coin. And if Europe and the North were required to bring the money to the marts of the South to obtain her produce, she would at once become one of the world's chief specie centres, credits would become dependent upon her, and she would be a dictator in the world's commerce.

Until the South has direct trade and free trade (which she will never have in this Union) this order of things cannot be materially changed. But at this political crisis, and when our Banks are so stringent, if the commission merchants and Banks of the South would enter upon and carry out an agreement, not to buy for or ship to the North, during the season, any cotton except where money has been previously furnished from that quarter, the effect would be instant and tremendous upon present political and commercial relations.

It would reverse the attitude of dependence, save our Banks from any risk, relieve our trade of all pressure, and pour into the lap of the Cotton States every current of prosperity, and every "sinecure of war."

Legislation must be brought to bear to induce or aid this course of business, until the Southern Confederacy is formed, when it will and must become the regular and natural system.

The whole present machinery for the trade, the credits and the currency of the Southern States, is at a dead end to the agricultural industry and produce of their people. To reverse the system would not only place them in an immediate and certain, and not a contingent, possession of their means, but would make annually to them a clear gain of at least ten millions of dollars; and if direct importations and free trade followed, a gain of fifty millions more.—*Charleston Evening News.*

**THE CHANCES IN NEW YORK.**—The New York Herald, which has hitherto been battling hard in behalf of the fusion movement in that State, now gives up its cause as hopeless. It says:

Common justice to all concerned demands that this idea that "something may turn up" to redeem New York should be abandoned. New York will vote for Lincoln, and by a larger majority, we dare say, than any other State. Lincoln will be elected. There is no use in mincing the matter any longer. We are called upon to look this thing full in the face. The best that our Union forces can now do, is to save all the odds and ends of the election within their reach, such as Congressmen, Assemblymen and county officers. Lincoln will be elected, and all parties concerned may as well just now shape their course to that event as to wait till the day after the election.

A man named Mitchell, overseer for F. George, near Whiteville, N. C., convicted of causing the death of a negro by whipping, has been sentenced to be branded, and to serve six months in prison.

## The Marlboro' Affair.

CHERAW, S. C., October 22.

The trial of the two Hittchings, father and son, came off, as in a former letter I mentioned it would, on Friday, the 19th inst., but not at Clío, or before the Clío Vigilance Committee. They were tried at Bennettsville, and before a committee of seventy persons selected from the several beat companies in the District. They were acquitted by a vote of eleven for hanging and fifty-nine against it. In addition to the facts of their having acknowledged the purchase of the arms, and the arrival of part of them at this place; and the further fact that the elder Hittchings had been corresponding with Wm. H. Seward and Horace Greeley, two gentlemen from Pekin appeared as witnesses, one of whom, Dr. Hadley, offered to testify that he had heard the elder Hittchings declare his intention to array the North against the South so far as was in his power upon the question of slavery.

The Committee, however, in view of the fact that the evidence against the accused was solely circumstantial, decided that the death penalty, in this case, should not be inflicted. They determined, nevertheless, that two Hittchings should leave the State and appointed a sub-committee of six, who forthwith performed the duty of conducting them to the North Carolina line; notwithstanding Dr. Hadley's application to one or more magistrates for a warrant for their arrest, which was not granted. Where they will go next, and what further attempts they may make to aid in the bloody work of assisting the minions of Lincoln to crush the South into obedience to his hellish programme, time alone can disclose. It is to be hoped, however, that the citizens of North Carolina will take proper care of them. If they should ever dare to come over this side of the river to recover their arms their hardihood will be repaid by a speedy application of the halter. The arms are still held here as trophies of Black Republican discomfiture. They will, of course, be confiscated and applied to the service of the State.

**VIRGINIA MINUTE MEN.**—Gov. Wise recently made a speech at a Democratic barbecue, in Princess Anne County. The Petersburg Bulletin in noticing it says:

By a telegraphic dispatch in another column, it will be seen that Gov. Wise has made another powerful speech, at a barbecue held in Princess Anne County. The enthusiasm produced by it is said to have been tremendous. A noticeable feature in the day's proceedings was the adoption of resolution introduced by Gov. Wise himself, recommending the formation of companies of Minute Men.

This is a good movement and we rejoice that it has received its inauguration at the hands of one so distinguished and influential as Gov. Wise. It is a movement that should be imitated here. No place needs it more. Had such an organization been in existence here a few days ago, the city would have been spared the eternal disgrace of receiving a traitor to the institutions of the State, with honors due only to the worthy and the great. With companies of Minute Men formed throughout Eastern Virginia, a healthy public sentiment can be maintained, and such pestilent persons as Botts who go about undermining the patriotism of our people and disseminating sugar-coated abolitionism, would be taught to know their places and be made to keep them too. It has got to come to this, and as well now as later.

**THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA PREPARING.**—Unquestionably our people are preparing to take care of themselves, in the event of the success of Black Republicanism. The agents of the Free Soil power are getting more chary in the expression of their sentiments and opinions about the duty of the South; from all quarters come the notes of resistance. As soon as the election is over, our citizens will be pretty well united—God send that day speedily!

We glory in the fact that the "Overt Act" men are gradually disappearing. The blood of the South is becoming hot. The day is not three weeks off, when the "agents" and "pioneers" will have to be very, very cautious. The best men of the South, ay, and of the North too, have declared that the South must not, cannot live under Black Republican rule. If for no other reason, the South would resist the Lincoln administration, on account of the mulatto Hamlin. And the true Southern sentiment is making itself felt. Every day adds to its strength. Glorious South Carolina will lead the way, and Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi will follow and stand by her side!—*Montgomery Mail.*

**WHERE ARE THE EXTREME ABOLITIONISTS?**—The rabid Abolitionists have usually run a Presidential candidate, on principle. But this year most of them appear to be satisfied with Lincoln, and we hear nothing of their candidate. Even Hale, the candidate in 1852, supports Lincoln. The old rabid Abolitionists in this State, Gillette, Hooker, Hawley, &c., all support Lincoln, who is a good enough Abolitionist for them.—*Hartford Times.*

Later accounts from Natchitoches, La., state that the people of that section are in an actual state of starvation. Their crops were an entire failure, and Red River, by which the country is usually supplied with the necessities, is dry.

## The Anderson Intelligencer.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1860.

EDITED BY J. C. C. FEATHERSTON AND JAMES A. HOYT.

**Terms:**  
One copy one year, invariably in advance, \$1.00.  
Advertisements inserted at moderate rates; liberal deductions made to those who will advertise by the year.

Mrs. S. CRESWELL has kindly sent us a Beet, weighing one pound and six ounces. Thanks for it!

The Episcopal Church at this place will, we learn, be consecrated on next Wednesday, 7th instant. Bishop Davis will be present.

**New Post Office.**  
Another Post Office has been established in this District, called Yancey.

**The Palmetto Riflemen.**  
The second monthly meeting of this corps will be held on Saturday evening. Any desirous of joining, will find that a favorable time to make application.

**New Locomotive.**  
The Mercury announces the arrival in Charleston of a new locomotive, called the *Chataqua*. It is for the Blue Ridge Railroad, and is from the establishment of R. Norris & Son, Philadelphia.

J. C. KEYS has a small farm near the village which he is desirous of renting for the coming year, and describes its advantages through our advertising columns. The reader is referred to the notice for further particulars.

Brother ELPHIN, of the Greenville Patriot, made a hasty visit to our place the other day. We were pleased to welcome him, but must insist on a longer sojourn next time, that we may have the opportunity of "showing him around" more extensively.

T. MAGILL advertises that he has resolved to conduct business upon the cash system, which is an excellent plan for both creditor and debtor. He also wants his customers to settle up old accounts and notes, and threatens those who fail with "the strong arm of the law." Ye who owe him, pay especial attention to that part of his notice. It is worth while, for he is determined to sue all who neglect the call.

SHARPE & WATSON make mention through our columns that they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. After an inspection of their handsome stock, we feel assured that they can supply their customers with anything in the way of general merchandise. Give them a call, and test their prices and ability to serve your desires. They are gentlemen in their dealings, and as merchants are too well known to require endorsement at our hands.

**Blue Ridge Herald.**  
We learn from the last issue of this sprightly hebdomad that our friend, W. R. MARSHALL, Esq., has severed his connection with it. This is cause for regret to the fraternity, as Mr. M. has maintained a high-toned, independent and courteous bearing, and fully sustained the exalted reputation of South Carolina journalists. We extend the parting hand to him with feelings of sadness, and would wish a hearty "God speed ye" in all future undertakings. The interest of Mr. M. in the Herald has been purchased by Dr. J. J. COATS, for whom we wish success and prosperity in newspaper enterprise.

**A Voice from Georgia.**  
We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter to a friend in this place, written by a citizen of Newnan, Geo. The sons of Palmetto sires all over the South and Southwest are heart and hand in resistance to Black Republican rule, and will fight for their native section at a moment's warning. But to the extract:

"If Lincoln is elected, and South Carolina secedes, and the balance of the Southern States refuse, I will equip myself, with my little boy twelve years old by my side, and repair to my native State to do what I can to protect and defend her. And if my native State (South Carolina) fails to secede, I will quit the Government—I will not live under the rule of the Black Republicans; but I will not be alone—thousands, yea, hundreds of thousands will be with me."

**The Concert.**  
On Friday evening last at the University Chapel was indeed charming and delightful. With Prof. ARNOLD on the piano, Prof. ROTHSCHILD and Mr. JONES on the violin, Mons. BENNETT's admirable singing, and the accomplished amateurs in their respective parts, none could fail to be well entertained on such an occasion. Mons. B. met with signal manifestations of approval, while the other performers were not less appreciated.

It is matter of sincere regret that our citizens were not more numerously represented. The admission fee was quite small, and the attendance corresponded most admirably with the price. Perhaps there were seventy-five persons in the chapel, while an audience of three hundred might easily be obtained for less worthy objects. How long will this continue in our midst, and suppers performers be neglected when they appear amongst us? It is seldom they come now, and when they do venture here, the lovers of good music and excellent singing should extend a hearty welcome.

**The State Fair.**  
The Farmer and Planter, speaking of the approaching State Fair, gives the following encouraging information:

As many inquiries have been made of us, concerning the preparations in this city, for the accommodation of visitors to the Fair, to be held on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of this month, we would state that our citizens have made every arrangement necessary, and none need fear that they will not find comfortable quarters.

Let all our people turn out to the great State Festival, and we will show them that South Carolina alone has within her borders the energy, genius, enterprise and intelligence, sufficient to make her citizens independent of any other people or section of the world.

From what we can learn, the next Fair will be entitled to the high distinction of being called the Industrial Exhibition of the South.

**"SOUTHERN MEN FOR LINCOLN'S CABINET."**—Under this head, the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following piquant paragraph:

The distinguished Southern statesman whom I alluded to as about to accept the Department of State under Lincoln, is understood to be William C. Rives, of Virginia, and rumor adds that John M. Reed, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Peirce, of South Carolina, will become members of the Cabinet.

## The President—His Duration of Office, &c.

At the time of the formation of the Constitution, the subject of the duration of the term of office of the Executive was ably discussed by the Federal and Republican parties. The American people at that time, mindful of the oppression by the British Crown, were unwilling to incorporate anything into the Constitution of the United States that savored of monarchy; hence the term of office of the President was fixed at four years—a term, we think, too short for the durability of our Government. To be at the head of a great people, though for a limited time, has all the charms of royalty, and vaulting ambition beholds the sparkling diadem and the imperial purple. As our country has grown in power and wealth, the allurements to office have increased also. But few can now behold the lofty eminence with moderation, while many would be willing to sacrifice their country's good to attain it. Our most violent partisan contests have grown out of Presidential elections. A frequent recurrence of them is to be dreaded. They engender feelings and prejudices which, like the wrath of Achilles, lay hid—pent up, while meditating a deep revenge. We believe that the safety and duration of our Government depends upon the extension of the Presidential term of office. The intensity of excitement would not be greater in Presidential elections at intervals of twelve years than they now are at four years, thereby giving us three times the safety from the evils resulting from excitements consequent upon the election of a Chief Magistrate. But it may be argued that by increasing the term of office you increase its dignity, and make it more eagerly sought after. "While it is true that a general principle of human nature that a man will be interested in whatever he possesses in proportion to the firmness or precariousness of the tenure by which he holds it," we are unable to conceive how a greater struggle for place and power could exist than that which is now going on. Some of the reasons for a re-eligibility of the President may be urged for an extension of his term of office. Says Alexander Hamilton, "With a positive duration of considerable extent, I connect the circumstance of re-eligibility. The first is necessary to give the officer himself the inclination and the resolution to act his part well, and the community time and leisure to observe the tendency of his measures, and thence to form an experimental estimate of their merits. The last is necessary to enable the people, when they see reason to approve of his conduct, to continue him in station, in order to prolong the utility of his talents and virtues, and to secure the Government the advantage of permanency in a wise system of administration. Another ill effect of the exclusion would be a diminution of the inducements to good behavior. Another ill effect of the exclusion would be the temptation to sordid views, to speculation, and, in some instances, usurpation. An avaricious man who might happen to fill the office, looking forward to a time when he must at all events yield up the advantages he enjoyed, would feel a propensity not easy to be resisted by such a man, to make the best of his opportunities while they lasted, though the same person probably with a different prospect before him might content himself with the regular emoluments of his office, and might even be unwilling to risk the consequences of an abuse of his opportunities. His avarice might be a guard upon his avarice." These reasons in favor of re-eligibility are potent ones in favor of a long term of office. By having a long term of office, an effort would be made to elect the most worthy. No one would then say we will risk him, if he be corrupt he cannot do much injury, because he will not have time to do so in office. If the term was now twelve instead of four years, we believe that to-day the South would be a unit. As it now is there are many who are willing to endure Black Republican rule for four years, hoping that beyond a better day will dawn upon the South and her institutions.

While upon the subject of the duration of the term of office of the Executive, we deem it appropriate to speak of the unity of the Executive, it being one of the ingredients of energy in this department of government. "Decision, activity, secrecy and dispatch will generally characterize the proceedings of one man, in a much more eminent degree than the proceedings of any greater number; and in proportion as the number is increased, these qualities will be diminished." Whenever two or more persons are engaged in a common enterprise or pursuit, there is always danger of a difference of opinion; there is peculiar danger of personal enmity or animosity. Men often oppose a thing merely because they had no agency in planning it, or because they have been planned by those whom they dislike; but if they have been consulted, and happened to disapprove, opposition becomes, in their estimation, an indispensable duty of self-love. The history of other nations teach us not to be enamored of plurality in the Executive. The Athenians made an experiment of two proctors, and were induced to abolish one. The Roman history is full of instances of dissensions between the consuls. With these views of human nature and examples from history, we cannot favor plurality in the Executive.

**Col. Orr and Ashmore.**  
On Tuesday last, during the morning recess of Court, these gentlemen severally addressed the people of this District, in the Court House, on the great political questions of the day. Col. Orr said that he had no hope of the defeat of Lincoln for the Presidency; that, in the event of his election, the South could not, consistently with honor and safety, remain in the Union. He would counsel no hasty action on the part of the State. South Carolina should not withdraw alone. He differed from others in the opinion that our Legislature should call for a convention of the people as soon as it was ascertained that Lincoln was elected. He thought it would be wiser and more prudent that Commissioners should be appointed to go to and consult with the other Southern States and ascertain the course they intended to pursue under the circumstances, so that there might be a concert of action.

Col. Ashmore also thought the election of Lincoln almost certain; in that event, the Southern States had nothing to hope for. Others held the opinion that Lincoln's course would be a conservative, Constitution-abiding one; he differed from them, and, in order to show what might be the policy of such an administration, read various extracts from the "Life of Lincoln," tracing out his political character for the past twenty years. These extracts furnished conclusive evidence that Lincoln recognized and practised the "higher law" doctrines of the Abolition party. The prime object of the Republican party was nothing less than the entire extinction of the peculiar institution of the Southern States. The South should put herself in position for resistance, and when the time for resistance comes, she should resist even unto death.

The Court House, on the occasion of these speeches, was crowded to overflowing, and the remarks of the speakers were received with much applause.—*Greenville Patriot.*

The official majority by which the Abolitionists have swept Pennsylvania is 32,021!

## News Summary.

The citizens of Savannah are agitating the subject of a statue to Gen. James Oglethorpe, to be erected in one of the public squares of that city. A model in plaster has been made already, and an effort to obtain aid from the Legislature will be made the coming winter.

The Prince of Wales gave Mr. Rossiter, the eminent portrait painter, several sittings at New York and Boston. Mr. R. designs painting a historical picture of the Prince and Mr. Buchanan standing at the tomb of Washington.

The New York Evening Post states that Dr. Lieber, formerly of the South Carolina College, presided at a late Abolition meeting in New York.

The Legislature of North Carolina will commence its next session in Raleigh, on Monday, November 16th.

Hon. Israel Washburn, who has been elected governor of Maine, has resigned his seat in Congress, to take effect on the 1st of January.

Applications for admission to the Military Academy of this State, (says the Charleston Courier,) must be made on or before the Friday after the fourth month in November, or for the present year, on or before the 30th of November.

The Telegraph Company having determined to charge double for all cypher despatches, the Wilmington papers have followed the example of the Columbia papers, and suspended intercourse.

A young lady known as Mademoiselle Victrolais creating quite a sensation in New York by her mastery of the arts of magic and mystification.

The Waynesboro' South states that the young men of Burke County, Georgia, are forming a company of Minute Men.

It is feared that Gerrit Smith is going insane again, because he has divided \$200,000 among five of his relatives. The relatives, we guess, would call him rational.

It is understood that the President will nominate Attorney General Black to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court, occasioned by the death of Judge Daniel.

Isaiah J. Porter, Esq., was addressing a political meeting in Nodaway, Mo., on the 11th inst., when Col. Harlan called him a liar. The consequence was a duel next day, when both the combatants were severely wounded, although not fatally, as was feared at first.

Senator Mason, of Virginia, spoke at Richmond on Saturday. He reviewed the state of parties since 1850 and declared that if he had been a delegate to Charleston, and nobody else had withdrawn from the Convention, he would have seceded, solitary and alone.

The President has issued his proclamation for the sale of three and three quarter millions of acres of public lands in California in June next.

Dr. J. S. Potter was shot and killed, by Mr. J. M. Cain, in Lumpkin, Ga., on last Tuesday, in a personal rencounter.

Two boys, sixteen years old, living in Quebec, engaged in a pitched battle on Friday, and continued so long that one of them, David Colin White, died from sheer exhaustion.

Douglas, says an exchange, is emphatically not sectional, because there is no section, under the present appearances, from which he will receive a solitary vote.

James S. Wadsworth, of Genesee, N. Y., has bet \$20,000 with Dean Richmond that New York will give 40,000 majority for Lincoln in November.

A North Carolinian, named Hazard, was robbed of \$500 in Norfolk, Va., yesterday morning.

The city of Cincinnati is hereafter to be lighted by gas from dark to dawn, moon or no moon. This is ahead of any other city except New York.

Dr. Jones was shot dead by a man named Inscore near Mocksville, Davie county, N. C., last Tuesday.

Gov. Ellis of North Carolina, has pardoned Hugue, who was convicted some time since, of the murder of Parish, in Raleigh.

The German citizens of Memphis celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Baron Steuben by a grand parade on Thursday last.

The Old Dominion is evidently preparing for the coming conflict. Not only is her Governor taking steps to arm the militia of the State, but through the proper authorities an order has been given to Col. Rice, of Philadelphia, for a quantity of his newly invented, explosive bombshells, represented as the most destructive agent of its kind known.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—It is currently reported to-day, on what is believed by many to be reliable authority, that several Southern States, acting through a secret Commissioner, have already obtained a pledge from Napoleon to protect Charleston as a free port in case of secession.

Gov. Johnson, Georgia, says he regards Lincoln's election as furnishing no cause whatever for a dissolution of the Union—but were he to resist the course determined on by the secessionists of his State, he would be overwhelmed, since all three parties there harmonize on this point.

Many conservative men here, who have heretofore treated the apprehensions of disunion with levity, now admit their serious fears, and some have surrendered all hope. Great excitement prevails here. Senator Wigfall called on President Buchanan yesterday, and notified him to make up his mind as to what course he would pursue in the event of secession, as he would have to meet the issue *volens volens*. The venerable President exhibited evident alarm, it is said, and will advise with his cabinet at once on the subject. Will Secretary Cobb be present in the Council?—*Special Despatch to the New York Times.*

**COUNTING HIS CHICKENS BEFORE THEY ARE HATCHED.**—The Richmond Enquirer gives us the following paragraph, which will seem a little comical in this latitude:

"Lincoln regards his election as so certain that his private agent is already engaged it is said, in arranging his cabinet. The post of Secretary of State, according to one account we have heard, is to be offered to a Virginian, whose acceptance has been implicitly if not positively received: while the Attorney-Generalship will be bestowed upon a South Carolinian. This, if it be true, is arranged in the spirit of a peace-offering, as the most effective policy for accomplishing the final subjugation of the slaveholding States. Does Mr. Botts, or Mr. Rives, or Mr. Etheridge, or Mr. Anybody else, who is not the merest of political adventurers, accept? Will either consent to so outrage the public opinion of their fellow-citizens?—to so dishonor the fair fame of their respective Commonwealths?"

**WILL MOVE AWAY.**—Hundreds of our best planters will remove if Alabama determines to submit. They will sell out at what they can get, rather than hold property subject to the control of the Abolitionists. The land will be made desolate by submission.

But will the women of the South submit? Will they not shame any husbands, or sons, or brothers, who wish to submit to free negro rule, in the persons of Lincoln and Hamlin, (the latter a part negro)?—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

## South Carolinians Abroad.

In order to show the spirit and feeling of Carolinians who have emigrated from the State, we take occasion to publish a few extracts from letters received here. The following is from a resident of Georgia, to a friend in this city:

"Do you know I think unless South Carolina will set the ball of Disunion in motion we shall all be obliged to give up our homes, or be slaughtered in our beds, in the next ten years. I am fully resolved, on Lincoln's election, to urge dissolution with all the powers of my soul, and if no State goes out, I shall set my house in order for moving to the Pacific, as I think that the nearest point where a man can expect to bring up his children free from civil commotions, revolutions, &c.

If the South resists, she will have a glorious future before her. If South Carolina will only move first, the Southern States will fall into line surely—but if she waits for co-operation, then I fear we are lost. Alabama, Mississippi and Florida may go out with her. Georgia I fear, will only follow, and I have no confidence in any, unless South Carolina moves off grandly and alone if need be. If she does, she will be true to her past history, and her future glory—her sons scattered in every State, will return to their loving mother, and in joy in the opportunity of defending her rights. God send that she may make herself the Thermopylae of the hour. How much better to die in defence of our rights than be murdered while sleeping, or even die comfortably in our inglorious beds. The idea of submission bows me to the ground, and it requires no courage to resist, but more than I have to wait quiescently the desolation of my home."

Another from Talladega, Alabama, writes: "I was born in Anderson District, and love the very name of South Carolina and her people—When she needs help to defend her rights, or the rights of the South, I am ready."

Another friend writing from Enterprise, Mississippi, says: "You are aware of the position this State will occupy in the event of Lincoln's election. Your gallant State will not be alone—it was there many of us in this State were taught the true principles of State Rights."—*Columbia Guardian.*

**A RUMOR.**—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Inquirer telegraphs:

"A leading and influential Member of Congress from Virginia left here a few days ago, and before leaving he stated to a friend that he had no idea, in the event of Lincoln's election, that the delegation from Virginia would take their seats in the House of Representatives. It is stated on the very best authority that a meeting of the delegation, including Senators and Representatives, has been called and will take place several weeks prior to the convening of Congress. The event of the meeting is only known to the initiated. Rumors are rife about extraordinary overtures from the Republicans to the South, if the leaders there will only keep quiet. Corwin writes that Lincoln will execute the Fugitive Slave Law to the very letter; that he will not countenance the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of the inhabitants. Report says that combinations are forming which will astound the country."

The Official Abolition Majority in Ohio, over all other parties combined, is 15,432.

## THE MARKETS.

ANDERSON, NOVEMBER 1, 1860.  
COTTON.—The market for cotton is very quiet. Two o'clock p. m., amount to 350 bales, at 9 1/2. The highest paid yesterday, however, was 10 1/2.

## LIST OF CONSIGNEES AT ANDERSON DEPOT

For the week ending Oct. 27, 1860.

J. C. Cherry, E. M. Rucker, J. B. Sloan & Co., A. B. Bowden, E. W. Brown, T. A. Sherard, S. J. Sloman, Sharpe & Watson, H. E. Ravenel, G. Scaborn, J. Haynie, E. Webb, A. A. Morse, A. Todd, B. R. R. Co., H. W. Pieper, Jackson & N., Benson & Justice, Herman & R., T. D. Benson & Co., L. A. Osborne, J. Brown, J. W. Harrison, Bleckley & Clayton, J. D. Ashmore, E. J. Earle, S. H. Owens, F. W. Kilpatrick, F. C. v. Borstel, L. H. Wright, Sloan & Towner, J. S. Lorton & Co., J. C. Eaton & Co., F. Breda, R. A. Thompson, A. P. Calhoun, J. P. Reed, J. Millwee, J. S. Shanklin, England & Dewley, W. H. D. Gaillard, A. S. McClinton, Learfelt & White, S. Brown, Jr., J. B. Adger, H. W. Kuhlman, A. O. Norris, Smith & Clark, R. Adger, B. F. Crayton, J. Maxwell, J. A. McFall, J. W. Gully, J. Allen, C. C. M. Bruce, Z. W. Green, W. Y. Sherard, J. B. Sifton, I. W. Taylor, J. E. & W. M. Bette, J. T. Hackett, D. Bieman.

O. H. P. FANT, Agent.

## PALMETTO RIFLEMEN!

This Company will hold its second monthly meeting at the Female College building, (near the Presbyterian Church) on SATURDAY EVENING, the 3d of November, at early candle-light.

All members of the Company are requested to be present.

S. BLECKLEY, Sec. and Treas.

Nov. 1, 1860 12 16

## HATS! HATS!

A large and well selected stock of Boys and Gents' Hats and Caps, embracing all that is new and desirable, at

SHARPE & WATSON'S.

Nov. 1, 1860 12 16

## THIRTY-TWO CASES

## OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Making the largest Stock of Boots and Shoes to be found in the place, consisting of Negro Brogans, boys and mens; Boots for men and boys; Wax Brogans of a variety of prices and qualities; Ladies' Sewed and Pegged Boots and Busskins; Children's Shoes of all sizes and qualities, with copper toes. For sale very cheap by

SHARPE & WATSON.

Nov. 1, 1860 12 16

## NOTICE.

TO RENT, a good place, in 2 1/2 miles of Anderson Court House, on the Andersonville-road, with comfortable buildings, and about 20 acres of good bottom land and 60 acres of upland, mostly fresh—formerly worked by R. A. Keys.

I will rent privately up to the first Monday in December next, and if not disposed of by that time, will put it up to the highest bidder at Anderson C. H. on that day.

J. C. KEYS.

Nov. 1, 1860 12 56

## To All Concerned!

THE subscriber has adopted the CASH SYSTEM, and will positively require the money for all work done in his Shop in the future.

All indebted by note or account are requested to settle immediately. By so doing, they will SAVE COST. This is certainly the last notice, as I must have money.

THOMAS MAGILL.

Nov. 1, 1860 12 46

## Election Notice.

THERE will be an election held at the various boxes throughout Anderson District on the second Monday in January next for Clerk of the Court for Anderson District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of the present